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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains two Weeks' News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Time (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No 17,140.

號五廿月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS ASSURED THE SHIPS OF
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
OCEAN RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £3,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds £3,337,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590.
Sinking Fund Account £128,250.
£23,970,367.
Reversion Fire Branch £2,381,458.
Life and Annuity £2,141,593.
Reversion Marine Department £37,239.
Other Receipts £478,949.
£23,339,228.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and night tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars. Can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets can be issued, and
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Compost notes
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passages
between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 26th March, 1918.

	Dayboats	Nightboats
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
and Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special
1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11. and Chinese Currency \$12.39
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also
be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mandarins,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



OUR GIANT
**LAVENDER
TALCUM**

Is rapidly becoming as popular
as our well-known Lavender
Water. Blended with the
Purest and Softest Powder, is
the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender,
and the Effect on the Skin
is Delightfully Cooling and
Soothing.

1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 18.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STANDARD	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 16"	5" to 16"	5" to 16"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.

Town Office, 45, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 45.
Wharf Office, 45, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Business hours as usual.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

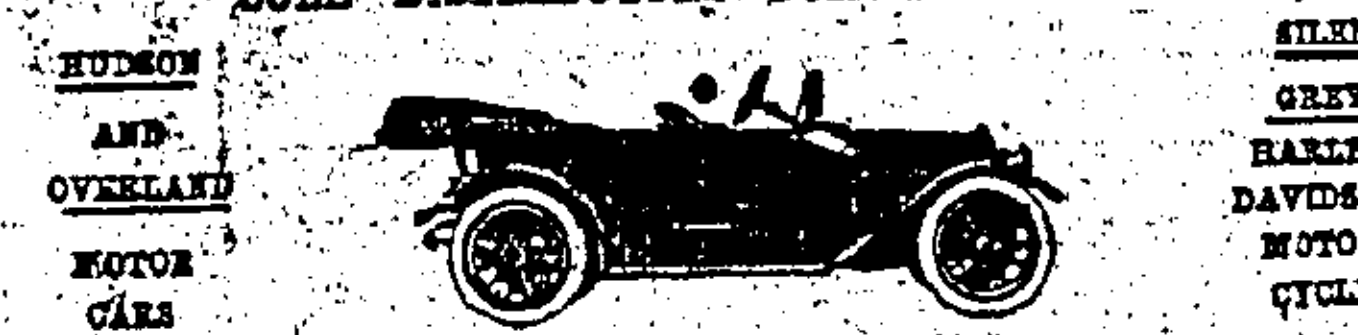
WONG TING WA, Manager

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:—
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE
— TELEPHONE 412 —
TELEGRAMS: TAIKOO
TAIKOO DOCKYARD

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE W.A.R.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**BRITISH OFFICIAL
REPORTS.**

**GROUND GAINED AND BOOTY
CAPTURED.**

London, April 23.

10.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
In a minor operation eastward of
Rohden, we were completely success-
ful.

In addition to the ground gained,
we took 120 prisoners and a number
of machine-guns.

We also slightly improved our
position this morning in the neigh-
bourhood of Meteren, taking prison-
ers and machine-guns.

There is considerable enemy gas-
shelling of Villers and Bretonneux.

ACTIVITY IN THE AIR.

London, April 23.

11.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—

We carried out several long-
distance reconnaissances yesterday
and took many photographs.

We dropped 10 tons of bombs on
the Thourout railway station, on the
Engel dump, on Warminster, Arment-
ieres and Roulers, and brought
down eight and drove down six
machines.

Three of ours are missing.

STRONG ENEMY THRUSTS FOILED.

INCESSANT FIRING.

London, April 24.

1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

There was increased hostile artil-
lery firing yesterday at noon and in
the evening on the bulk of the front,
particularly in the Somme and
Ancre sectors, in the Scarpe Valley
and the sectors northward of Bethune
and northward and north-westward
of Bailloul.

The Germans at dusk, attacking
north-westward of Albert, met a
heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and
were driven back.

Strong hostile attacks last even-
ing near Duncouth were repulsed by
the French after sharp fighting. The
French and British artillery inflicted
severe loss.

The enemy's artillery at night-
time was active, and a heavy bom-
bardment opened early this morning
along practically the whole of the
British front from northward of
Albert to the junction with the
French southward of the Somme.

Strong infantry attacks are pro-
gressing in the Albert sector and
between the Somme and the Aisne.

There was heavy hostile shelling
early this morning between Greenchy
and Robecq.

Our artillery dispersed concentra-
tions in the neighbourhood of
Merville.

AUSTRIANS IN BELGIUM.

**HUNGARY ADVISED TO TAKE
THE OFFENSIVE.**

London, April 24.

In connection with Swiss reports
regarding the arrival of Austro-
Hungarian troops in Belgium, it is
noteworthy that the Vienna News
Freie Presse urges Austro-Hungary
to take the offensive, owing to the
despatch of Italian troops to the
Western Front.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL
REPORTS.**

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

London, April 24.

12.45 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
There was reciprocal artillery
activity in the region of Hangard-en-
Santene and west of Noyon.
There was no infantry action.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, April 23.

A wireless-German official report
states:—
The English were active between
Lens and Albert.

The enemy lost prisoners in re-
peated attempts to recapture the
ground at Aveluy-Wood and to cap-
ture the railway northward of Arras,
on both sides of the Bouzincourt-
Aveluy road.

**THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE
FIFTH ARMY.**

ERRONEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

London, April 24.

The withdrawal of the Fifth Army
at St. Quentin was the subject of a
series of questions in the House of
Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law said there was
not the slightest justification for the
suggestion that this portion of the
line was taken over contrary to the
judgment of General Sir William
Robertson and Field-Marshal Sir
Douglas Haig. The arrangements
were made entirely by the British
and French military authorities.

It was untrue that Field-Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig had protested
against taking the extra line from
the French.

**PRESS CORRESPONDENTS'
REPORTS.**

ENEMY REFRAINS FROM STRIKING.

**ENEMY TESTIMONY OF
BRITISH AERIAL
ACTIVITY.**

London, April 23.

10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing this even-
ing, says:—

Notwithstanding the concentration
of men and guns at various points,
the Germans still refrain from strik-
ing.

The prisoners report much sickness
and an epidemic of trenchfoot, add-
ing that the rations are inadequate
to the needs of the fighting soldiers.

An interesting document found
thrown light on Baron Richthoven's
destruction and is a request from
the aviation group commander to the
first pursuit squadron commanded
by Baron Richthoven. It reads:—

"An airman reports that it is im-
possible to fly over the Ancre in a
westerly direction on account of
strong enemy opposition. I request
that this aerial barrage may be forced
back in order that the reconnaissance
to the Marais-Duchille line may
be carried out."

A more convincing testimony to
our activity in the air could scarcely
be conceived. The morning we
carried out a successful operation
east of the Clarence River with the
object of straightening out line.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1918, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, April 24, 1918. 356

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 100 The Peak, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 32,000 Shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus to compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. 353

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1020 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January, 1908, has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918. 358

DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silverfish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING AND

DRY-CLEANING CO.,

J. N. MEHTA, Agent.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

315

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morris & Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW, 1918.

THE above SHOW will be held at the Race Course on SATURDAY next, the 27th inst. Judging will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

All Exhibitors must be on the Show ground by 12 o'clock.

Admission \$1. Ladies Free.

Soldiers & Sailors in uniform free.

The Band of the Middlesex by kind permission of Col. Ward & Officers, will be in attendance.

Magnificent Poultry entries.

All the best specimens of the Dogs of the Colony.

G. W. GEGG, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1918. 355

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Work-shop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to N. Y. Z. C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years. Apply—Mrs. GALE, 100 The Peak. Hongkong Mar. 23, 1918. 282

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED have Removed to No. 71, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL near corner of Fostinger Street.

WING SUN & CO., High-class Tailors and Outfitters. Tel. 467. Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 327

ASAHI BEER



MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Telephone 230 & 135

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

7320 [Flash of Steel, March ... (Band)]

7321 [The Phantom Brigade March ...]

7322 [Little-Cadabout Inter-mezzo ...]

7323 [Reminiscences of Wales ... Parts 1 and 2 ...]

7324 [Popular Songs Medley (Concertina) Parts 1 and 2 ...]

7325 [Fill the Boys come Band ...]

7326 [Home, Sweet Home Band ...]

7327 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7328 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7329 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7330 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7331 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7332 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7333 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7334 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7335 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7336 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7337 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7338 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

7339 [The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.]

GERMAN TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States has a splendid opportunity to administer a crushing defeat to Germany by seizing the trade opportunities which have opened up in Central America as a result of the war, according to a statement made by Dr. H. J. Spinden, assistant curator of the department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Spinden has just returned from an eleven months' tour of the various Central American republics.

"On account of the war," said Dr. Spinden, "business in general throughout Central America is ahead of transportation facilities. Trade has turned from Germany to the United States, and the problem is to hold it after the war. Germany is strongly entrenched throughout the country and has been industriously spreading anti-American propaganda for years. Germany has virtually controlled the coffee trade of Central America, and now that her markets are closed, it is a splendid chance for America to step in and take the trade away from her enemy."

MUST RETAIN TRADE AFTER WAR. "In view of the greatly increased merchant marine we must seize this trade if we can and put credits in our country where they can be exchanged for goods. If we establish one way or another for our ships the return cargoes will almost take care of themselves. "In spite of all that has been done to extend a truer knowledge of American business to Central American people there is still a need of further propaganda to offset that of the Germans. The people still have a great fear of being gobbled up by the United States, but it would be easy to make them see that our business has been of far greater benefit to them than that of Germany. "The United States has adopted a much less selfish business policy than Germany, since all the large American companies have reinvested their profits and have even gone ahead to borrow money to develop the resources of Central America. Germany, on the other hand, has been exceedingly selfish, beginning with small capital and building up large individual fortunes. All the profits have gone to aid German imperialism designs in other parts of the world."

MAHOGANY FROM NICARAGUA. Dr. Spinden states that the east coast of Nicaragua now is supplying millions of feet of mahogany for use by the United States Government in making airplane propellers.

During his travels through the various Central American republics Dr. Spinden collected many valuable textile specimens which he has turned over to the American Museum of Natural History. These include cloths made by the Indians of Guatemala, designs, dyes, costumes and headwork. Dr. Spinden was present in Guatemala City at the time of the recent earthquakes and took an active part in the relief work.

"If a civilian should make insulting remarks in a public-house," said the officer, "and endeavor to quarrel, the well conducted soldier should drink his beer and go away. Later on the men were asked as to whether they understood him or not. "Now, Dr. Spinden, what would you do if you were in a hotel and a civilian tried to quarrel with you?" "I should drink his beer, sir, and look it up," replied the sergeant."

THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

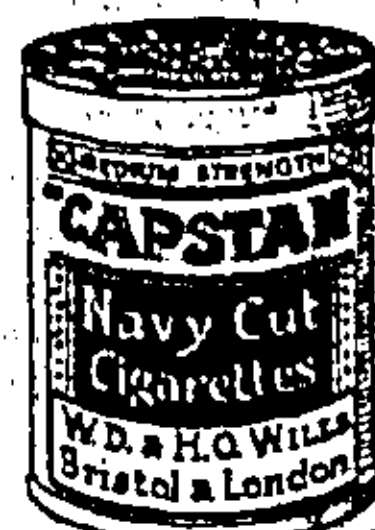
ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's



TINS OF 50's

"Capstan" Cigarettes are sold in the following packings:—

Cartons of 10,

Oval packets of 20,

Airtight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in tins of 50 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

FIXED HOURS OF CLOSING FOR MANILA STORES.

Hours in Manila stores are longer now than in any other place in the Orient. In Hongkong and Shanghai the closing hour is five while the noon closing is longer in other places than it is in Manila.

Certain of the Manila merchants who have signed an agreement to close at six o'clock in the evening are putting in protests, alleging that all who signed that instrument are not living up to its full provisions. This, they assert, works a hardship, and will, if continued, lapse occur, force all merchants back to the old irregular hours; for if one holds open until 6.15 or 6.20, others in self-protection will have to follow the example.

It has not been learned, as yet, whether the keeping open overtime here is due to an actual press of business or to mere laziness. Some have suggested, says a Manila paper, that perhaps the only reason is the fact that the agreement was put into practice so long ago and that the only thing necessary is to call attention back to the fact that an agreement exists which makes the closing hour six o'clock sharp. This agreement if lived up to will insure a longer evening, but even this precludes recreation of any sort before dinner.

A prominent medical man, who returned to England recently from the Western Front, says that professional footballers are not of much service in the trenches, and explains this because their endurance is less than one-third that of the ordinary soldier. He attributes this to the fact that they have been so long "tuned" to the highest pitch to take part in the Association game. In addition, their nerves are so acute that they cannot stand gunfire. The medical man adds: "It is like linking up a racehorse with an artillery team. Strangely enough, he said, commanders and prominent Rugby football players make our best aviators."

The Man Who Gets There

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HARRY LAUDER ON THRIFT.

(From the Oregon Journal.)

In the memory of his son whose life was claimed, Harry Lauder, the famous Scottish comedian, is making his appearance at army camps and cantonments, throughout the country under the auspices of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., and he has demonstrated again and again that his own personal sorrow has not lessened his almost magical power to make other men laugh. He always has something to say about thrift and the thrift campaign. As a Scot, though a comedian, Harry Lauder has a number of thrift maxims which he insists ought to be observed by everyone.

Here are some of them: "Behave toward your purpose as you would toward your best friend."

"View the reckless spending of money as criminal and shun the company of the reckless spender."

"Dress neatly, but not lavishly. A bank pays a higher rate of interest than your bank."

"Take your amusements judiciously. You will enjoy them better."

"Don't throw away the crusts—eat them. They are nourishing as beef."

"It is more exhilarating to feel money in your pocket than beer in your stomach."

"Remember it only takes twenty shillings to make a pound and twelve pence to make a shilling."

"You can sleep better after a hard day's work than after a hard day's idleness."

"Get good value from your tradesmen. They watch out that they get good money from you."

"A bank book makes good reading—better than some novels."

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS WEAR	QUANTITY OF WATER
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	120	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	120	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	120	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	120	120	12	12	12
TALKESTON					
Compass Point Dock	140	120	12	12	12
ABERDEEN					
Howland Dock	120	120	12	12	12

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY
the 26th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Raincoats, Alpaca Jackets, Cotton Suits, Jackets, Trousers, &c., several Tweed Suits, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., Sundries.

Also
A number of GENTS STRAW HATS, (all new goods).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 346

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY
the 26th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS' SUNDRIES, Comprising—
Hair Wash, Cold Cream, Powder, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, And
A quantity of Damascene and White Metal Goods.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 352

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY
the 26th April, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at 58 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Top and 2nd Floor).

SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.

On view from Thursday, at 2.30 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 350

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from T. K. DEALY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY
the 6th May, 1918, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE BOOKS,
Including Books on Shakespeare, "Transactions of the New Shakespeare Society," Tasso's "Illustrated Life of Christ," the Works of Swinburne, Tenyson, Pater, Dowden, William Morris, Edwin Arnold, Dickens, Meredith, &c., &c., &c., many French Authors including Works by Hugo, Georges Sand, Lamartine, Maupassant, Zola, Paludan, Lamoignon, Theuret, Bazin, Regnier, Francis Ammon, &c., &c., &c.

Works on General Constitutional and Legal History, Books on Mathematics, Science, & miscellaneous collection of Latin and Greek Classics, several well-known Dictionaries (French, Italian, Portuguese, Greek) Books by authoritative writers on Russia, Egypt and Palestine.

And
One LARGE BOOK CASE.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Saturday, 4th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 347

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES FUSCHARD deceased to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY
the 29th day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES
Situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104 and Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.

The Properties consist of—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104.

This Lot has an area of 150,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 26th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$360.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok afore said and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1105.

This Lot adjoins Lot 1, has an area of 45,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 26th day of November, 1901 subject to an annual Crown rent of \$358.00.

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors,
9, Queen's Road Central
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
8, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 330

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES FUSCHARD deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY
the 29th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One GALVANIZED IRON SHED, And
A QUANTITY OF GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, &c., &c., &c.
situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon. On view Now.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 22, 1918. 349

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

MONDAY
the 29th April, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 1, Aimal Villas, (Corner of Austin Avenue and Kimberly Road).

THE SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.

Comprising—
Large Hallstand, (Fowl-made), Upholstered Sofa and Chairs, Pictures, &c.
Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstands, etc., etc., Bath Room, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
ELECTRIC FITTINGS and CEILING FANS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 333

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY
the 1st May 1918, at 11 a.m., at No. 2 Fair View, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.

Comprising—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Armchairs, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Glass Ware, Plate, Dinner Service, etc., etc.
Bedroom Furniture, (practically new), comprising Double and Single Beds, Brass-mounted and Oakwood Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Bookcases, Desks, etc., etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Cabinet Gramophone and a large number of Records.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 354

INCOME TAX IN AMERICA.

WHAT SOME BIG-CAPITALISTS PAY.
The following is from a New York paper—
Returns of the income tax paid to Collector Edwards are variously estimated. The Internal Revenue Department is not allowed to publish an official list, but the figures given below are believed to be reliable.

Of the \$3,000,000,000 which the Federal Government expects to derive this year from internal revenue sources, John D. Rockefeller will contribute about \$38,400,000. Henry C. Frick will pay the next largest income tax, \$11,600,000. The twenty-nine wealthiest persons, after Mr. Rockefeller, will pay a total income tax of \$66,100,000.

The operation of the income tax, as well as the excess profits tax, has come as a great surprise to many, especially to the men whose incomes were increased by war activities last year. One of the most notable examples was discovered yesterday, a case in which a man who made \$100,000 last year had to turn over to the Government in taxes \$65,000. Internal Revenue Collector William H. Edwards stands by the estimate that \$500,000,000 will be collected from the Wall Street district alone.

Though Mr. Edwards refused to give any information on the subject of the Rockefeller income or taxes, there is a method of computing which gives a reliable result. All incomes of more than \$2,000,000 must pay a surtax of 63 per cent. In addition, there are normal taxes and the excess profits tax. Few of the richest thirty men will have to pay an excess profits tax, as their incomes are derived from securities on which that tax is already collected. The most authoritative estimate puts the Rockefeller holdings at \$1,200,000,000, and his income at \$60,000,000. Incomes and taxes payable of the thirty richest persons are estimated as follows:

	Estimated Income	Income Tax
J. D. Rockefeller	\$60,000,000	\$38,400,000
H. C. Frick	11,250,000	7,180,000
Andrew Carnegie	10,000,000	6,400,000
George P. Baker	7,500,000	4,800,000
William Rockefeller	7,500,000	4,800,000
Edward S. Harkness	6,250,000	4,000,000
J. Ogden Armour	6,250,000	4,000,000
Henry Ford	5,000,000	3,200,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	5,000,000	3,200,000
Edward H. H. Green	5,000,000	3,200,000
Mrs. E. H. Hariman	4,000,000	2,500,000
Vincent Astor	3,750,000	2,400,000
James Stillman	3,500,000	2,240,000
Thomas F. Ryan	3,500,000	2,240,000
Daniel Guggenheim	3,500,000	2,240,000
Charles M. Schwab	3,500,000	2,240,000
T. P. Morgan	3,500,000	2,240,000
Mrs. Russell Sage	3,000,000	1,920,000
C. H. McCormick	3,000,000	1,920,000
Joseph Widener	3,000,000	1,920,000
Arthur C. James	3,000,000	1,920,000
Nicholas F. Brady	3,000,000	1,920,000
Jacob H. Schiff	2,500,000	1,600,000
James B. Duke	2,500,000	1,600,000
George Eastman	2,500,000	1,600,000
Pierre S. du Pont	2,500,000	1,600,000
Louis S. Swift	2,500,000	1,600,000
Julius Rosenberg	2,500,000	1,600,000
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	2,500,000	1,600,000
Henry Phipps	2,500,000	1,600,000

SCOTTISH NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
EDINBURGH, Feb. 23.

SCOTLAND AND CONCRETE SHIPS.
Scottish enterprise has now definitely entered the extending industry for the provision of concrete ships. Both in the East and West of Scotland, important firms have set themselves to the development of shipbuilding on lines that are said to promise a great and important future. The use of reinforced concrete for the building of vessels is not new, but the circumstances of war, with their tremendous need on the one hand and their incessant drain on the other of tonnage, have forced the possibilities of the concrete ship into wider public notice.

I hear that a Leith firm of builders, who have already made a specialty of reinforced concrete, have recently secured an estate on the East Coast where their activities will be enlarged in the production of this newer type of vessel. They will concentrate on the smaller craft, for which the concrete medium has already proved successful, and will build trawlers, lighters, and floating docks suitable for handling vessels of that kind.

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Concrete, it is now generally admitted, has many advantages for shipbuilding. The readiness with which the material can be obtained and its ample resources have special point at a time when the Moloch of War has an insatiable appetite for wood and steel. The whistone quarries are said to offer the necessary substitute for these materials. Certainly there is no lack of these quarries along our Scottish coasts and waterways. The vessels can be simply and rapidly made, they offer great resistance to strain and shock, they are rat-proof and rot-proof, they will not burn, they can be constructed at relatively low cost, and they entail practically no maintenance charges. These are the chief advantages urged in favour of the medium, and it is stated by experts that even if large ocean-going concrete ships are a proposition which must be tested by experience, there is endless opportunity for the turning out of barges and lighters for river or coastwise trade. It is estimated that vessels of this kind could be constructed in ten days after the first form for the concrete had been set up, and that, allowing time for seasoning, such craft could be completed and ready for sailing in little more than a month. Less labour, and labour of a less skilled character is required for the work than for ordinary shipbuilding, and it is stated on authority that the ships constructed with reinforced concrete cost only one-third of steel vessels. The concrete, to stand all the stress imposed upon it, is reinforced by steel, which of course is reduced to the minimum. It must be scientifically imbedded in the concrete, and it is generally in the form of rods or circular bars. The adaptability of the material to the needs of naval architecture has, with the other recommendations advanced, created the conviction that the concrete ship offers at any rate a partial work-time solution of the tonnage problem, and an attractive and important prospect for the after-war carrying needs of the world.

AN OLD STORY AND A NEW MORAL.
Mr. Arthur Dacey, most fluent of lecturers, is in Scotland, giving an account of his experiences on the Italian Front. He speaks gaily of the fine colour effect of the slouch

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY
the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
Situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM" and garden and tennis court thereto attached.

IN ONE LOT
Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 59,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 70 years.
Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 1,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBOR,
1 Des Vaux Road Central.
Vendor's Solicitors,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1918. (342)

hats, secured due to the British artillerymen serving with the Italians. Originally khaki-coloured, these hats, from the inconsistency of the dyes and the bleaching power of the sun, have developed various hues of pink, blue, and yellow in motley mixtures. "To see a company on the march," he declares, "you would think they had borrowed their hats from a young ladies' school." But while amused at the sight, Mr. Dacey says it made him rather sad to reflect that the cause of this more or less picturesque display was our inability to produce proper aniline dyes. These dyes, as everybody should know, were originally discovered by an Englishman, who handed them over to astute commercial Germany because no one in Britain would finance them.

THE TONIC AND CELT.
The war is a temperamental war; at the bottom of it there lies the hidden and psychic power of Teutonic ascendancy. The Germanic temperament cannot be likened to any other. It stands alone; and to-day it is what it was two thousand years ago. Time and experience have greatly modified the English, the Italians, and the French, leaving the Germans with a greater scientific knowledge but with the same inflexible, inexorable temperament. Only two other races, Mr. Francis Grierson tells us, have withstood the onslaughts of time in the same inflexible spirit—the Spanish people and the British Celts.

The Teutonic temperament knows only what is physical and material; the dominant element among the Germans is Prussian, and Prussia has never been famous in the world of religion, art, poetry, or literature. Of the leading nations of Europe, Prussia has been the most sterile and the most flatly plebeian. It is natural to find this temperament innately opposed to the Celtic in Great Britain and America, to the Latin in France, Italy, Spain, and the peoples of South America, and the Slavs. The Teutonic mind is subconscious. That is why the typical German cannot understand the trend of events. This is why he is so simple and naïf in his dealings with other nations. The typical Teuton can never escape from himself. Lacking imagination and humour, he attempts to deal with the Celt as he would deal with a child. Lacking in æsthetic taste, he can never enter into the spirit of the Latin peoples, and his jealousy of French art and French literature is a natural instinct absolutely remote from political interests or motives. The Celtic element in the world will not only oppose the Teutons but defeat them. It matters not how we reason it out or on what lines we take it, final events must go against the Teutonic unmortality. We cannot imagine the Scottish Presbyterian element in Britain and America accepting Prussian materialism, no more than we can imagine the Irish Catholics scattered throughout the world accepting such a domination.

A friend of mine who has been for years engaged in studying ancient literature tells me that he has come to the conclusion that suffering is of Celtic origin, and that the "Votes for Women" law should be claimed on behalf of the Celtic Revival. In old Gaelic and Welsh tales and ballads women take an active part in Government and occasionally in battle. The women of Anglo-Saxon literature, on the other hand, are "freside schemers"; they "turned the men round their little fingers," but they never sat in assemblies or armed themselves for the fray.

He also tells me that the fact is usually overlooked by historians, and especially by those who write for the young, that the British Navy was not of Anglo-Saxon origin. The ancient Teutonic unmortality. We cannot and the Gaels of Ireland, had large fleets of vessels. He has also come across references to "bronze boats," and to one great vessel carrying 1,000 men. According to him, there were Dreadnoughts in those days!

A CRICKET INTERNATIONALIST.
Official information is received that Mr. Walter Grieve, Highland Light Infantry, missing since April, 1917, is presumed to have been killed in action. "Wat" Grieve, as he was affectionately called, was the youngest son of Mr. James Grieve, farmer, Howden, Selkirkshire, and was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom made their mark in Scottish Cricket. The only survivor is John Grieve, the former "Pole" player, who, like "Wat," was also an Internationalist. It hardly so stylish and finished as Willie, the Selkirk player (also an Internationalist, and who, too, has fallen in the fighting), he had a "finer reach and command." Like all his brothers, Walter Grieve played the game for his own sake, and not for the honours it might bring. In later years he achieved considerable success with the ball, and the Selkirk Club came to rely on him and Willie Grieve. In the field, their accuracy was a proverb, and there can hardly be recalled an instance when they failed to snap a chance.

INTIMATIONS.

R. RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The Raleigh has been in constant use for 131 years and is still running as well as ever," writes Mr. H. H. Short, from Montagu, Cape Colony. The Raleigh, with Dunlop tyres & Stumey Archer 3-speed gear, is built to last, lifetime and its unique features place it in a class entirely by itself. Send a postcard for "The Book of the Raleigh."

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201, 203, 205, WATER ST.
HONGKONG & MANILA.

"LEX ANGARIA."

SANCTIONED BY A CUSTOM OLDER THAN CHRISTIANITY.

America's seizure of the Dutch ships is based on a regulation which had its origin more than 2,400 years ago, says a New York paper. When Cyrus the Great, 550 years before Christ, instituted a system of mounted couriers to carry the Persian empire's despatches, a service which, in the evolution of the centuries, became the modern postal organization. The Romans adopted the system and extended it throughout the empire. To prevent any interruption of the service a law was enacted making the supply of horses compulsory on the inhabitants of the regions through which the messengers passed, and the Emperor alone was empowered to grant exemption from this duty. Under Constantine, heavy vehicles were employed and horses requisitioned and in course of time the word "angaria," originally from a Persian term signifying a courier, was applied to any enforced use of animals or things in the service of the State, corresponding to the word corvée used to denote enforced human labour. Compensation was agreed upon later and it became a settled principle of international law that belligerents could seize and use any kind of property, even of neutrals, wherever found, in order to carry on war or to prevent seizure by the enemy for the same purpose. Many abuses crept in and international actions for recovery of damages by private persons or corporations have resulted in the courts of several countries for more than two hundred years. Finally, in 1864, the Peace Convention of The Hague, realizing the necessity of regulations, adopted a provision that "railway plants, telegraphs, telephones, steamships, and sailing vessels, though belonging to civilians or private persons, may be used for military purposes, but must be restored at the conclusion of peace and compensation must be paid for loss or damage." Thus the taking over of Dutch ships is not only sanctioned by international law but has its origin in a custom older than Christianity itself.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.
"CALESEND," 102 THE PEAK,
8 Rooms. Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 22, 1918. 277

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 33'
Beam 7'
Draft 3'
Motor "Scotch", Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, & full of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY
the 26th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS' SUNDRIES, Comprising—
Hair Wash, Cold Cream, Powder, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, And
A quantity of Damascene and White Metal Goods.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 352

FOR SALE.
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BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS' SUNDRIES, Comprising—
Hair Wash, Cold Cream, Powder, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, And
A quantity of Damascene and White Metal Goods.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 23, 1918. 352

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY
the 26th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

BARBERS AND HAIR DRESSERS' SUNDRIES, Comprising—
Hair Wash, Cold Cream, Powder, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, And
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FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WATSON'S PYERIS.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
COUPON No. 3 is payable at the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.
INCORPORATED, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, April 25, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

A SECOND CLERK for the General
Office, University of Hongkong.
Applicants must have a good knowledge
of English and written Chinese, book-
keeping and typewriting. Apply im-
mediately to THE REGISTRAR.

Hongkong, April 25, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

the 30th April, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising—
Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloth, Pure Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels, Blankets,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 25, 1918.

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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEPS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card
Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bed-
room Furniture, comprising Double
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Fittings,
Sundry Electro-plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Four-poster Bedstead, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Regenerators, Pictures, Kinkosun
and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Racket
&c., &c.

PIANOS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 25, 1918.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

Price 25 Cts. per Copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Eight cases of cerebro-spinal fever
were reported yesterday and five deaths.

Lady May has kindly consented to
distribute the prizes at Victoria British
School next Thursday.

The body of a Chinaman was
found on the verandah of the third
floor of a house in 55 Belchers Street
and removed to the Public Mortuary.
This was evidently a case of suicide.

The Hongkong Hotel Company
have very generously handed to Mr.
Ramsay, the Hon. Treasurer of the St.
George's Day Fund a cheque for
\$591.50 for the St. George's Day Fund.
This sum represents the total proceeds
of dinners served in the Grill Room on
St. George's Day.

During the first quarter of this
year, 15,193 Chinese immigrants
arrived at Singapore. This compares
with 50,991 in the same period of last
year. In the first quarter of this year
25,663 Chinese deck passengers left
Singapore of whom 12,598 were bound
for Dutch ports, 7,618 for China, 3,741
for non-Federated Malay States and
1,139 for Bangkok.

There was sent to the Public
Mortuary the remains of a Chinese named
Wong Sing, aged 25, living at 149, Third
Street. The body was found by the
Police at the junction of Pokfulam
Road and Third Street. There was one
wound in the chest, apparently inflicted
when at the doorway of 128, Third
Street, two houses away from the place
where the body was discovered.

Hongkong is to have the opportu-
nity of hearing a distinguished Cleric in
the person of the Rev. Percy Dearmer,
D.D., who is to deliver three topical lec-
tures dealing with the war. The first on
Tuesday, April 30th, is entitled "The
World and the War," the second on
Thursday, May 2nd, on "Serbia," and the
third on Tuesday, May 7th, "The British
Empire and the War." All the lectures,
which will be illustrated with lantern
slides, will take place in the Helena May
Institute, commencing at 9.15 p.m. on
each occasion, and there will be the
privilege of helping War Charities by
means of the collection plate. Mr.
Dearmer has had considerable war ex-
perience, especially in Serbia, and his
lecture on that country should be of
absorbing interest.

The present shortage and diversion
of ships on Far Eastern runs is reflected
in the hotels at Singapore, says the
Penang Gazette, where many people
sought to secure a passage to Hongkong,
Shanghai, etc., are cooling their heels
over a lengthy period of waiting that
they hardly anticipated. There are
scores of them, including many Ameri-
cans, and, judging by what one hears,
the amenities of the southern port are
small compensation for their enforced
stay there. Some of them are getting
away by steamer to Bangkok, thence
to China. As for the return passage,
in the case of those wishing to get back,
that is often a highly problematical
business. During the Easter holidays
the visitor who could secure hotel
accommodation in Singapore counted
himself very lucky.

NORTH CHINA CHRISTIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Honourable Treasurers beg to
acknowledge the following sums—

Baillics Girls' School, per Mrs. Tatcher	\$ 40.00
Toi Cha Chinese Church, per Dr. Pearce	25.00
St. Peter's Church	47.75
St. Andrew's Church	121.57
Singer Sewing Machine Co's. Staff, per Mr. Drollette	26.00
Union Church	390.98
A. H. Harris	110.00

In an article on Trotsky in the New
York Outlook, Harry Moskowitz writes:
"Trotsky depicted the world as
the clash of capitalist States in their
race for world empire. He referred to
Morgan of the United States, Bleich-
roeder of Germany, and the Rothschilds
of England as capitalists who
were accidentally American, German,
French or English. If shaken in a hat
and thrown in to other countries they
would take the other side with the same
degree of patriotism. He contrasted
the conflict of interests of the capitalist
States with the common interests of the
workers of the world, and pointed out
that there was only one way in which
the workers of all lands were concerned
—the class struggle; and only one
enemy—capitalism."

THE FRUIT SEASON.

DOVEY complaint is now to be pre-
valent during the fruit season.
Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on
hand. It may save life. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR- IN-COUNCIL.

The hearing was resumed, this morn-
ing, before a Full Court of the case in
which Li Hung Mi brings an action
against the Secretary for Chinese Affairs
and the Captain Superintendent of
Police claiming that the treatment
meted out to him by these officials whilst
under arrest under the Deportation
Ordinance of 1917 was not authorised
by the Ordinance, or in the alternative,
the plaintiff brings action against the
Attorney General embodying a prayer
for a declaration by the Court that the
Legislative body have no power to pass
a deportation ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. F. E. Pollock, K.C.,
and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared
on behalf of the plaintiff; and the Hon.
Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by the
Crown Solicitor, appeared for the
Crown.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said that
when the Court adjourned yesterday,
he had begun to cite a case for the
purpose of showing the Court the
principle that a man must be heard and
must have an opportunity of knowing
what is the evidence brought against him.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to quote
various authorities in support of his
submission. How could a man explain
his conduct, unless he knew what
conduct the prosecution complained of.
The case cited showed that the judge
was not acting upon his own knowledge
but upon an affidavit and that the
parties concerned had a right to show
cause against the affidavit and to show
cause against the evidence given by the
prosecution. A man could not show
cause against an affidavit or a statement
made against him unless he knew what
that affidavit contained.

His Lordship said that he assumed
the position of the Crown would be that
it is not bound to act judicially—that it
has express powers under the Ordinance.
He did not suppose for a moment that
the Crown would contend that it had
acted judicially.

Mr. Pollock agreed, adding that
unless the Ordinance expressly stated
that a man shall not have access to the
evidence against him, then, in the course
of natural justice, he should be allowed
to see the evidence.
Continuing, Mr. Pollock said:—I do
not imagine for one moment that the
members of the Executive Council would
not be extremely astonished if they were
told to-day—"You have had all
the evidence before you, do you really
know that this person has never been
allowed to see it; that the repeated
requests of his solicitors for the details
of the evidence have been refused?" If
you were to ask some of the members
of the Executive Council—"do you
really realise that you have taken part
in passing this deportation order and do
you really realise that this unfortunate
man has not even seen this report which
the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has
sent on to you?" Do you really realise
that I should imagine, my Lord, that
a great many of the members of the
Executive Council would at least say—
"Well, of course we never imagined for
one moment that we were passing sentences
on this man upon the reports made
against him and that these reports
were being withheld in spite of repeated
applications for them. We did not
imagine that we were being parties to
what seems so unfair on the face of it."
Mr. Pollock said:—I am not sug-
gesting that there has been any intention
to mislead the members of the
Executive Council, but I cannot help
thinking that a number of them must
have been deceived. Everybody knows
that if a man is duly examined he has had
all the components of a fair trial; that
he has had every opportunity of meeting
the allegations against him. It certainly
would not convey to anybody that he
had asked for the evidence against him
repeatedly and it had been refused. I
very much question whether any
ordinary lay member of the Executive
Council, if he were asked these questions,
would not indignantly say:—"I did not
know that for a moment. Of course I
thought he had been informed as to
what was alleged against him. I never
imagined for one moment that such an
injustice was being done—such
unfairness."

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to quote
other precedents in connection with the
production of the evidence for the
benefit of accused.
After citing many cases, Mr. Pollock
said it might not have been an inter-
preter in a Solicitor's Office; it might
have been a question of the right of
some practitioner; a practitioner that
very court, that was involved. That
was so, was it to be said for one
moment that such a gentleman could
be dealt with in the way in which the
plaintiff had been dealt with in this
case? Was it to be said that a
British subject, being dealt with in
this special connection, had not the
right of knowing the evidence
against him? Were their Lordships
going to assume that nobody, a
practitioner or an interpreter, charged
under the Deportation Ordinance
with a criminal offence, and the
particular charges, so far as can be
made out, did involve a criminal offence,
had the right to see the evidence
before their Lordships going to hold
that that tribunal, the Governor-in-
Council, substituted for a jury

try a criminal offence, was to be
entirely separated from all the rules of
natural justice which would be applied
if the accused were being tried for a
criminal offence in the ordinary way?
The Crown must carry their case to
that extent. The charges were criminal
charges, and the Crown had asked their
Lordships to say, because the accused
was not charged in the ordinary way,
before the ordinary legal tribunal, that
the accused had not the right, under
the Ordinance, to natural justice which
he would receive as a matter of course
if he were being tried by the ordinary
process of criminal law. Were their
Lordships going to hold that it was
seriously intended that this man should
be treated in this way, by evidence
taken secretly, so far as he was con-
cerned behind his back, and that
although such procedure would be laugh-
ed at by any Court possessing criminal
jurisdiction, that it was to be solemnly
held that the Governor-in-Council had
the right to do away with all these
requirements; that he had a right to
condemn a British subject for a criminal
offence without letting the accused
know what his accusers say against him;
that he was not to know what had been
alleged against him and that he was to be
deported from this Colony for 15 years
for a criminal offence and that all the
requirements of natural justice for a
criminal offence were to be swept away?
Surely their Lordships could not
possibly hold that.
The case is proceeding.

COURT OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

PETITION UNDER COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

In the Supreme Court this morning,
before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.,
Chief Justice, a petition was made on
behalf of the China Fire Insurance Co.,
Limited, for permission to alter the
Company's Memorandum of Association
in respect of the objects of the
Company.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., said
that since the incorporation of the
Company, in 1870, the business of the
Company had been carried out in a very
successful manner and the Company was
now in a very strong financial position.
The Company's reserve fund was well
over two million dollars besides having
a paid-up Capital of \$400,000 and it had
only the usual liabilities of a Company
of this description.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to show that
all the necessary requirements of the
Court had been complied with. The
principal object of the application was
to enable the Company to carry on all
kinds of insurance, except life, and his
Lordship had recently granted an order
under exactly the same circumstances
as existed in the present case.

His Lordship granted orders as
prayed for.

"THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES OF AMERICA."

A NEW ORGANISATION IN THE STATES.

Judge William H. Wadsworth, of the
Court of General Sessions, has announced
that he would devote his time for the
next two or three months to perfecting
the organization of a new patriotic so-
ciety to be known as "The Soldiers'
Families of America," the membership
of which will consist of the nearest of
kin of those who have died in the
war. The motto of the new organization,
of which Judge Wadsworth will be the
national director. Associated with
him on the organization commit-
tee are Colonel and Mrs. Isaac
Carmichael, honorary chairman; Mrs.
Walton Brown, chairman; Mrs. William H.
Wadsworth, Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman,
Mrs. Henry W. Cannon, Dr. Albert
Shaw, Mrs. George L. Wheeler, Miss
Eileen Vail, Rev. Mr. Benjamin
Groom and Mrs. M. Neil Swazey.
The objects of the organization are as
follow:—

"In every way to strengthen and aid
the armed forces, to minister as far as
possible to the various needs and com-
forts of the men in the field."

"To care for the families of the men
in the field, looking after the children,
seeing that they are at school and pro-
perly cared for, obtaining employment
where it is needed, and otherwise pro-
viding that the dear ones of those who
are serving the nation are not neglected
or forgotten."

The originator of the movement is
Mrs. Walter Brown. It is intended
that there shall be a branch of the
society in every village and township in
the nation.
Whenever it is possible, the soldiers'
nearest of kin will be formed into or-
ganisations similar to the one in which
they are serving. For instance, the
37th Infantry at Camp Upton is to
have a duplicate organization in New
York City, composed of the relatives of
the soldiers in that regiment.

MALAYAN MAN-POWER.

SINGAPORE "A" CLASS RESULTS.

At Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur,
on the 9th inst. the most interesting
portion of the proceedings was the
debate on the Registration and Medical
Examination Bill which was warmly
welcomed by the Un-officials and passed.
The Governor made a statement as to
the results of registration in Singapore
last year. There were 732 forms filled in,
whereas 22 men were over age, leaving
710. Of these 430 were given 4 or 5 for
general service in any theatre of war,
including 240 single 19 married. He
added that a certain number of men
must stay here. All could not go as a
certain number must be kept for defence
purposes. Also a certain number for
personal services. The bill, however,
would save time and trouble in ascer-
taining who could and who could not go
to the front should necessity arise.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE MILLION DOLLAR OPIUM CASE.

AN APPLICATION TO ADJOURN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning,
an application was made to adjourn the
criminal proceedings against Li Hy San
and Ma Chee Lung in the case arising
out of the Million Dollar Opium Case.

The Crown Solicitor said he wished
to ask for a fortnight's adjournment of
the case. He did not know whether
the Magistrate was aware that in the
Civil proceedings judgment was given
two days ago in favour of the defend-
ants. The matter was adjourned until
Saturday in order to allow the plaintiffs
time to consider whether they should
make another application before judg-
ment was finally entered upon. As far
as it went the judgment was in favour
of the defendants, but it might be
necessary for the plaintiffs to make
further representation as regards the
judgment.

Mr. Beavis, for the defendants, said
he strongly objected to the adjournment
for any period longer than was necessary.
He had informed his friend of that.
His Worship thought that it was
quite fair to adjourn the criminal pro-
ceedings until the Civil action was
over.

Mr. Beavis said that at the Supreme
Court this week, the Puisne Judge
delivered in the most unmistakable
terms judgment in favour of the defend-
ants. There was no question as to
whether there was a complete finding
in favour of the defendants in all the
issues of the case and the Counsel
for the plaintiffs had asked for time
to consider that decision. The present
case depended upon the civil action as
the charge made against the defendants
was precisely the same as that in the
civil action. The same facts were
in issue. In view of the finding of the
Judge, he considered that a week should
be the longest possible time the Crown
should be allowed to consider the
matter. His friend knew that during
the course of the proceedings at the
Supreme Court many months ago, the
Attorney General stated that the Crown
was desirous of obtaining a clear and final
decision on the question of fraud raised
in the civil action. The Crown had
obtained that decision in the civil
action and in a most unmistakable manner.
Newspaper reports contained a reference
to the case and his friend had admitted
that the Judge's finding was final and
conclusive. Under these circumstances
surely the Crown did not need more
than a week for the purpose of deciding
how they stood in the matter. He said
on the point that the Crown should not
be allowed more than a week's adjourn-
ment. The Criminal proceedings, he
said, had been over his clients' heads for
very many months and it was, indeed, a
great hardship on them. It was
neither fair nor right for the present
proceedings to be allowed to stand over
for a longer period than was necessary.
There was also a question of costs etc.
which if raised would carry the case
over a long period.
The Magistrate: I don't want to
delay these men here while the question
of costs is being discussed in the civil
court. It seems to me that judgment
could be entered, and the question of
costs discussed separately.
Mr. Beavis said he did not know
when the final decree would be given,
but he expected that it would, depend
on consideration of costs. If the
application were made on Saturday
week to the Judge in connection with
the matter there might be a further
hearing of various issues as to costs etc.
which might carry the matter over a
longer period. Before that time arrived
he suggested that the Crown should be
pressed to state their position, for the
plaintiffs must know about costs, etc.

CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMAN.

A postman was charged before Mr. J.
R. Wood this morning, with unlawfully
attempting to obtain 20 cents from a
Japanese at Wanchai under false
pretences.
Inspector Sim said the defendant
delivered a letter to a Japanese residing
at Wanchai and asked for 20 cents,
alleging that the money was charged
by the Post Office on unpaid letters.
The Japanese was not satisfied and said
he would go to the Post Office with the
defendant and make a complaint. He
told the defendant to wait while he
went to his room to put on his coat,
but when he returned the defendant
had already gone away. Witness then
went to the Post Office and made his
complaint.
Mr. Wood remanded the case until
next week.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional
merit to survive for a period of
forty years. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was first
offered to the public in 1872. From a
small beginning it has grown in favour
and popularity until it has attained a
world wide reputation. You will find
nothing better for a cough or cold,
croup, whooping cough, or any of the
other ailments of childhood. It is a
valuable remedy for all ailments of the
digestive system. Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
is the only remedy for all ailments of
the digestive system. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

A PARENTS' DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched
or cut or bruised. Because these
wounds have healed all right he says
they "always" will. Get a bottle of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a valuable
remedy for all ailments of the digestive
system. You can get nothing better and
blood poison is the danger of a disease
which is so dangerous a disease to risk
for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SPORT.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Chief interest was centred in the
Open Championship Singles between Mr.
Sze Kwong and N. E. Root and E. Han-
cock and F. W. Man. In both these
games the Chinese won after strenuous
and exciting play. In the Doubles
Championship, Nibbet and R. Hancock
had an easy win over Runjaha and
Bradbury. The following were the
results of yesterday's matches:

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.
Mr. Sze Kwong beat N. E. Root—6-3;
6-3, 6-3.

Yew Man, Tenn. beat H. Hancock—
7-5, 6-7, 4-6, 6-2.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
H. A. Nibbet and R. Hancock beat
B. W. Bradbury and A. H. Runjaha—
7-5, 6-0, 6-4.

WINDUP SINGLES "B."
O. F. Mather (rec. 1917) beat A. R.
Rayworth (rec. 3/80)—6-7, 7-5, 6-0.

J. R. Irvine (rec. 4/0) beat N. J.
Austin (rec. 10/1)—6-3, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.
T. C. Culp and Miss Ventris (owe
2/3) beat Capt. and Mrs. M. Jones (owe
5-0)—6-4, 8-6.

GOLF.

In the April Buggy Competition for
men there were 25 entries; two carts
were returned, the winner being Mr. W.
Ross, one down a second Mr. T. J. Fisher,
two down.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge,
with thanks, receipt of the undernoted
donations—

Balance as per last state-	
ment	\$3,972.17
Messrs. Kamia & Co.	51.00
Proceeds of Raffle for Doll presented by Messrs. Fairall & Co., per Mrs. Jardoll	400.00
Proceeds of Raffle for Cushion, per Mrs. R. L. Bridger	51.00
Collection at Football Match on 20.4.18, per Hongkong Football Association	34.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	100.07
Ho Fook	100.00
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	100.00
Chau Shai-sun	50.00
Lo Cheung-shu	50.00
Li Yau Chuen	50.00
Ho Wing	50.00
Li Po Kwei	50.00
Chan Chik Yu	50.00
Yang Tze-ming	50.00
Chan Tung-sang	50.00
Wong Lan-sang	50.00
Chow Yu Ting	50.00
Mok Koon-tang	50.00
"M. W."	3.00
Mr. R. S. Vergette	20.00
"P. S. C."	20.00
	\$5,408.17

After allowing for amounts not yet
collected, it is estimated that yesterday's
Street Collection will realise about
\$15,500, including a donation of
\$2,000 from Messrs. Reiss & Co.

J. H. RAMSAY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong St. George's Day Fund.
24th April, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins,
C.B.E., D.S.P. (H.).

COMMUNICATION.

P.C. 734 Thomas is commended by
the C.S.P. for his action in a case of
unlawful possession and for consistent
perseverance and good service as a
police officer.

FINAL ISSUE OF EQUIPMENT.

No further issues of summer uniform
or of boots will be made unless written
application for same is in the hands of
Equipment Officers

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN LOSSES IN RECENT OFFENSIVE.

GREAT NUMBER OF WOUNDED RETURN TO THE FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, April 23. In the Reichstag, General von Stein, the War Minister, speaking on the Army estimates, said that some detachments in the West had lost two-thirds of their company leaders. The losses were quite normal and, in some cases, remarkably small. They were mainly to be attributed to the infantry and machine-gun fire. Therefore, the wounds were light.

A great number of the wounded had already returned to the front.

ANXIETY AND PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

PALLIATIVES FOR THE CITIZENS.

AMSTERDAM, April 24. The existence of a growing feeling of pessimism in Germany, owing to the suspension of the offensive and a recognition that the effects of submarine warfare have not borne out the hopes that were entertained, is disclosed by significant articles in the *Wiener Zeitung* and *Kölnische Volkszeitung*.

These papers, after revealing that the Higher Command's failure is being discussed in "quarters where more sense might be expected," administer palliatives, which are obviously officially inspired.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BEHIND BRITISH LINES.

LONDON, April 23. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law mentioned that in 1917 alone 1000 miles of broad gauge and 1,000 miles of light railways were constructed behind our lines.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN GERMAN AIRMAN.

AMSTERDAM, April 23. A German official account says the airman, Baron von Richthofen, was apparently forced to land in the enemy lines in consequence of a motor defect. He landed smoothly and as he was pursuing the opponent at the time, he apparently fell a victim to a chance hit from the ground.

REPATRIATION OF WAR PRISONERS.

GENERAL EXCHANGE NOT FEASIBLE.

LONDON, April 23. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Philip Snowden (Labour M.P. for Blackburn), Mr. J. F. Hope said that war-prisoners were eligible for repatriation (as distinct from internment in a neutral country) on grounds of health only according to the British and German schedule of disabilities. Dates of capture did not affect the question of repatriation. The Allies considered the general exchange of prisoners impracticable.

THE GERMAN-DUTCH DISPUTE.

SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS.

AMSTERDAM, April 23. The *Handelsblatt* mentions a number of outstanding questions between Holland and Germany which are now the subject of negotiations, including the German method of examining ships for contraband, also the export from Holland of second-hand goods to Germany.

It says that the sand and gravel question has not been settled, but negotiations are proceeding favourably.

ALLEGED ULTIMATUM TO HOLLAND.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS WITH A TREAT.

THE HAGUE, April 23. Nothing is known in competent quarters of the alleged German ultimatum to Holland threatening to occupy Dutch ports, unless certain demands are accepted.

WEEKLY SHIPPING RETURNS.

TO BE DISCONTINUED.

COMPARATIVE SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, April 24. The Admiralty announces the discontinuance of the weekly shipping returns. This will be substituted by information of the gross tonnage lost and also the tonnage of the sailings to and from the United Kingdom monthly, which will be published on the 21st of each month approximately.

Tables of the merchant tonnage lost from all causes last month show the British total at 216,000 tons, and the combined Allied and Neutral shipping at 196,000.

In the first quarter of 1918 the losses aggregated 1,124,000 tons, of which the British total was 688,000 tons and the others 436,000.

In the last quarter the total was the lowest recorded. The highest aggregate was in the second quarter of last year, when the British losses were 1,362,000 tons and the others 875,000 tons.

The highest month's losses was April last year, when the British total was 555,000 tons and the others 339,000 tons.

The Ministry of Shipping announces that the tonnage of steamships exceeding 500 gross tons to and from the United Kingdom, but excluding the coastwise and cross-Channel traffic, was in March 7,206,000, which was the highest since October last year when it was 6,608,000.

BATTLE IN THE BALKANS.

ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 24. A French communiqué from Macedonia states:—

There was infantry and artillery activity on the whole front.

Our artillery stopped an attempted enemy attack on the positions west of Prespa.

THE FINAL OVERTHROW OF MILITARISM.

LABOUR PARTY APPEALS FOR FURTHER ENERGY.

LONDON, April 23.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has passed a resolution expressing deep gratitude and admiration of the Army's heroic resistance to the terrible onslaughts of the enemy. Such magnificent courage, says the resolution, is consistent with the best British traditions and imposes an imperative obligation on all sections of the community to assist by skill, energy or substance to carry on the great work of liberation in which the Army is engaged, in order that our joint efforts may result in the final overthrow of militarism and secure a lasting democratic peace for the world.

MAN-POWER BILL AND THE CLERGY.

MORE BISHOPS SUPPORT BISHOP OF LONDON.

LONDON, April 23. The Archbishop of Canterbury and 18 Bishops met at Lambeth Palace and unanimously resolved to adopt the Bishop of London's calling-up plan, as mentioned on the 21st.

CONSCRIPTION IN NEW-FOUNDLAND.

UNMARRIED MEN BETWEEN 19 AND 29.

St. John's (Newfoundland), April 23.

When the Legislature was opened, the Governor, in a speech, announced a Selective Conscription Bill rendering all unmarried men and childless widowers, between age 19 and 29, liable for military service in four classes, each covering a period of five years. The Supreme Court has been constituted the Exemption Tribunal.

AN AIR-RAID ON PARIS THAT FAILED.

PARIS, April 24.

An official report states:—An air-raid alarm was given at 11.30 and the "alert" signal at 12.30. No aircraft passed the barrage.

RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND.

DARING AND HEROIC NAVAL ENTERPRISE.

BRUGES CANAL PROBABLY EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Admiralty reports:—

A raid was made, early this morning, on the Ostend and Zeebrugge destroyer and submarine bases, our forces returning.

There is scanty information so far, but it is stated the raid met with a reasonable measure of success.

The force employed, except the covering ships, consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers, filled with concrete, were used as blockships to torpedo an enemy destroyer trying to escape to sea.

One of the two old submarines attained its objective and was blown up, the explosion destroying the piling leading to the mole. Storming parties from the *Vindictive*, *Iris* and *Dagobert* attacked under extremely heavy fire and fought most gallantly, maintaining their position alongside the mole for an hour—(cheers), causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for the storming parties and demolition parties on the mole were the enemy forces holding it and the battery, destroyer and submarine depots and large seaplane base upon it. The three vessels mentioned, after re-embarking the landing parties, withdrew.

This attack was primarily intended to engage the attention of the garrison at the mole, thereby allowing the blockships to enter the harbour. Without an attack on the mole that would have been impossible. As the attack on the mole accomplished this, it was successful.

The casualties to personnel, as would be expected in a hazardous adventure of this kind, were heavy proportionately to the number engaged. All three ships withdrew successfully. So far the only British losses reported in craft were a destroyer sunk by gunfire off the mole, two coastal motor-boats and two motor-launches missing.

The Admiralty was of the opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to the Vice Admiral at Dover and to all officers and men for this very gallant undertaking—(cheers). The whole operation had been worked out in the most careful detail and appeared to have been carried out with signal success, the co-operation of all units engaged and the synchronisation of all phases of the operation being most remarkable. As the forces engaged had not all returned to their bases it was impossible to give further information at present, but the information available showed that the entrance to Bruges Canal was probably effectively blocked and that considerable material damage had been done.

Mr. McKenna on behalf of the House congratulated the Navy on a very gallant action. (Cheers).

EXPLOSIONS HEARD AT DOVER.

LONDON, April 24.

The gunfire was heard off Dover, and the explosions of the blocking vessels shook the town. A crowd cheered the returning warships.

PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

Nothing in the Naval war has so far aroused such enthusiasm as the Ostend and Zeebrugge raid, which is hailed as ranking with the most gallant operations in the annals of the Navy, recalling the famous cutting out expeditions of a century ago. A succession of fighting episodes has marked a more aggressive spirit on the part of the Dover Command since Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes' appointment, but this is the most considerable incident yet recorded.

The newspapers pay a tribute not merely to the initiative, resource and daring displayed but also to the fine staff work and the elaborate preparations, including the rehearsals carried on for weeks, but with a secrecy that was well maintained, that the Germans were completely surprised. A most inspiring feature is the alacrity of the naval men to face certain death. The fall of many gallant men is deplored, but it increases Great Britain's love for the Navy.

The heroes of the expedition received a very rousing reception on their return to a south-coast port. There were moving scenes as the bodies were landed. Then the wounded were carried off, hobbled ashore, all being very jubilant, despite the exhausting exertions of the night. Six lorriesload of heroes were driven along the seafront to the station in the highest spirits, shouting: "We are the block lads."

The men were very reluctant to talk beyond saying that they accomplished their mission. Some said that they had been too busy for aerial observations

were landed and for an hour were subjected to a terrific machine-gun fire, which was returned with interest. Some special gangways were broken. One Gallipoli veteran said that while it lasted, it was much better than the landing at the Dardanelles. The return was carried out in a very orderly way on a given signal.

When they returned to the cruiser they found her decks torn up by enemy fire. Few of the crew escaped injury. The members of the landing party affirm that they destroyed every gun on the mole and destroyed all its sheds, exploding stores of munitions. Some assert that the Germans shouted: "It is the Americans," and bolted from the batteries, whose guns were then destroyed, while other marines attacked the sheds with flamethrowers.

It was also affirmed that the dock gates of Zeebrugge harbour were blown up. Some of the destroyers actually entered the harbour, took observations, and boarded some anchored German destroyers, clubbing the crews when they hurried up the hatchways. One German destroyer trying to leave was rammed, cut into two, and sunk.

VIEWS OF NAVAL EXPERTS.

Naval experts believe that the results of the raid will be of paramount importance not merely in sealing Zeebrugge as a hornet's nest, but because it is probably connected with contemplated greater operations.

They point out that the success must be judged not merely by the material but by the moral results, for, while appealing to the traditional fighting spirit of the Navy, it showed to the enemy that he can be attacked as well as be the attacker. The German Navy has been boasting of its initiative, but it has attempted nothing so daring.

Following the Kattegat and Haligoland sweeps, this raid is assumed to foreshadow continued liveliness at sea.

The *Daily Express* understands that the officer mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes as killed was Wing Commander Frank Brock, son of the fireworks manufacturer.

THE LULL IN THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 23.

Rector's Correspondent at British Headquarters writes:—

The lull in the battle is not expected to last long despite the inclement weather, wind and rain. The fighting the Germans have had here. Evidently they do not mean to re-attack until they are ready to do so on a great scale. They are being openly and enormously reinforced, but the Allies have also strengthened their forces and it is unlikely that the German thrust will be more effective in achieving a decision than a month ago, when the German people were told to expect a speedy triumph. The expectation, indeed, on this side, is that the battle may well last throughout the summer. For one thing it is henceforth impossible for the Germans to benefit by a strategic surprise similar to that of March 21, when they attacked on a front of fifty miles.

NO UNEASINESS.

PARIS, April 23. M. Clemenceau has returned from the front. He said the best proof that no uneasiness existed was that French soldiers were again receiving leave which had been suspended since the German offensive.

THE NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

AMSTERDAM, April 23. Commenting on the Man-Power Bill the *Zeitung* says: "If the British are a nation of shopkeepers, it must be justice to recognise that shopkeepers have seldom been seen so generous in sacrifice of blood and treasure."

HOW BRITAIN CAN BE DEFEATED.

A GERMAN PUBLICIST'S VIEW.

LONDON, April 23. The prominent German publicist, Georg Bernhard, writing in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, says: "It is interestingly probable that a speedy peace can only be obtained politically. If the war must be ended by the sword peace can only be dictated in London, and that necessitates time. Great Britain can only be beaten if the Central Powers unite on the Continent by understanding or when the basis of their power by annexations in the East and West."

SAINT GEORGE'S DAY.

LONDON, April 23.

At a meeting of the Society of St. George, at the Mansion House, Lord Milner said: "In this hour of trial Great Britain has stood out greater than ever, not merely in the matches of heroism of her sons, but in their cheerfulness and their undiminished spirit. Never had the banner of St. George floated over more magnificent fighting men by land, sea, or air, or over a more resolute and more uncomplaining people."

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3 QUESTIONS AND 3 ANSWERS

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QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them? **ANSWER B.**—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds? **ANSWER C.**—Give 1/2ed to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions, but you may have some better ones. If so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post-Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND TOMBOOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in, but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 1st of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein. Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Society Publicity Committee.

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and China War Savings Association, c/o the United Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

PRESS COMMENT.

London, April 23.

The most stupendous Budget in history was received by the most placid House of Commons within living memory. New taxes were greeted without a murmur.

Lobby Correspondents state there was something of grandeur in the aspect of the House, bespeaking the nation's spirit and strength.

This is reflected in the comments in the newspapers.

The *Daily Graphic* says the prosperity of the country will enable it to face the new burdens without a grave dislocation of industry.

The *Daily Telegraph* says—This is war taxation with a vengeance, but the nation expected it, and realizing that the Budget represents a fresh effort to retain by our present sacrifice financially an advantageous position in the future, it will take up the burden in the knowledge that British credit is still unshaken.

The *Morning Post* says the new impost will be borne most cheerfully by the nation as long as it knows our resources are used to the utmost to defeat the enemy.

The *Daily Mail* says the Budget will be popular, but it does not go far enough. The heaviest taxes are placed on a very small class, who will not complain.

The journal is confident that the mass of the wage-earners would not resent a graduated tax on weekly wages.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is a practical and workmanlike budget, which seems to justify Mr. Bonar Law's optimism and our ultimate solvency.

The *Daily News* says the Budget's application of the screw on taxation restores confidence in our war finance, but the income-tax could have been more largely increased. It is a wonderful testimony to the resources of the nation that we are still able to finance ourselves after financing the Allies for three years.

The *Times* believes that the estimated revenue will prove to be considerably within the mark.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

The 6s. income tax mentioned above applies to unearned incomes exceeding £2,000 and earned incomes exceeding £2,500. It is estimated to produce £11,400,000 in a full year.

The income-tax is unchanged on earned incomes up to £500 and raised 2s. to those of £1,000, and rising to 5s. 3d. to those of £2,500.

Regarding income chargeable to the Dominions' income-tax as well as British income-tax, a White Paper says it is proposed to continue the provision under which relief from the double tax is allowed at the expense of the British Exchequer, subject to the retention at present existing of a British income tax of a minimum 3s. 6d.

RESOLUTIONS PROVISIONALLY ADOPTED.

The Budget resolutions were provisionally adopted.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Dealing with Germany's financial position, Mr. Bonar Law said Germany had admitted that her present daily expenditure was £6,250,000, which is almost the same as ours, but it did not include separation allowances, etc. The German Yokes of Credit to July furnished £6,200,000,000. A year hence the German balance-sheet, reckoned on the same basis as ours, would show a deficit of £335,000,000 on her national liabilities of £730,000,000.

The German taxes are not being imposed upon the wealthier classes, on whom the Government is afraid to put extra taxation.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the existing taxations yielded £546,000,000, leaving a deficit of £110,000,000. The new taxes which he was proposing would in a full year produce £114,000,000, without reckoning a tax on which he had made no estimate.

AN AUSTRIAN RAID AT ANCONA.

ATTEMPT FAILS.

Rome, April 23.

An official message says—A party of sixty Austrian sailors aboard a motor-boat landed in the darkness on the 4th pier north of Ancona. They were unobserved and hid in a small farmhouse until daylight on the 5th when they attempted to reach their objective; but a patrol of carabinieri immediately discovered and captured them.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN AUSTRIA.

A FORLORN HOPE.

Zurich, April 23.

The Burgomaster of Vienna, speaking at a public meeting, said the available foodstuffs were very scarce, and the greatest sacrifices were necessary to hold out during the coming weeks. Official organizations have broken down and he foreboded the day when food and fuel would be reduced to a bare minimum.

He voiced the disappointment with regard to the Ukraine supplies, and added that Austria's only hope lies in obtaining further aid from Germany.

THE DEATH OF BARON RICHTHOFEN.

HOW HE WAS KILLED.

London, April 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says the funeral of Baron von Richthofen this afternoon was a most impressive spectacle. The airman was buried in a cemetery not far from the spot where he was brought down. A contingent from the Air Service attended.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says: The Australian troops figured in the cortege of Baron von Richthofen's funeral. Their Lewis gunners were firing at him when his machine was brought down. A general air battle was progressing at the time, about fifteen enemy machines being engaged.

The Richthofen, hovering very high, swooped down upon one of our machines, but help was at hand.

The Australians bore the coffin from the aerodrome and furnished the firing party.

London, April 23.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, says: Baron Richthofen's "funeral" of about thirty fighting scouts appeared over the British lines on the Somme on Sunday and chased some British planes, then swooped northwards, where what our scouts call a "dog-fight" was soon in progress. Fifty machines were engaged over a wide area. It was impossible to single out the combatants in the general melee, but Baron von Richthofen was seen flying at a height of 150 feet just before he crashed down in full view of the enemy. When picked up, he was found to be shot in the side close to the heart.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS ON HOLLAND.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION.

The Hague, April 23.

The *Valerland* states that the friction between Germany and Holland is due to the former's desire to again transmit sand and gravel via Holland, alleging a right to do so. The Dutch Government objects, basing its attitude on the altered circumstances.

STRAINED GERMAN-DUTCH RELATIONS.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL TRANSIT DISPUTE.

Amsterdam, April 23.

The "Handelsblad," referring to the "Daily Telegraph" statement as to Holland's situation, cabled yesterday, says a German-Dutch agreement has been reached regarding Dutch concessions concerning the transit of sand and gravel and the transport of various necessities not intended to be used militarily by rail through Limburg, and also a settlement regarding Rhine River traffic.

Reuter learns on high authority that it is true that Germany has brought renewed severe pressure upon Holland in order to extort various concessions. The exact demands are not known in London, but it is confirmed that they include resumption of the sand and gravel traffic from Germany through Holland to Belgium.

The threats by Germany to Holland are nothing new, but on this occasion they are more violent than usual. The British Foreign Office is unaware of the ultimatum actually sent, but undoubtedly the German Minister at The Hague used the most threatening terms.

The latest news indicates that the situation to-day is less strained.

INDIAN FRONTIER TRIBES CAPITULATE.

London, April 22.

The Press Bureau announces—The India Office reports that the Marri Nawab and several chiefs of important sections have submitted and the whole of the Khetrau tribe have surrendered unconditionally.

[The Marri is a tribe in Baluchistan.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

SELLERS HOLDING BACK.

London, April 23.

Silver is quoted at 47½. Sellers are holding back. The Market is steady.

THE MARIE TROUBLE.

*The Marie, who have been committing depredations in Baluchistan, are a tribe with a particularly bad reputation for turbulence, says the *Press*. A curious sidelight was thrown on their character at the last census when the tribesmen, on being asked to state their occupation, put themselves down as wholesale raiders. The enumerators himself a Marri, and one of the most intelligent in the tribe, protested indignantly when the accuracy of his record was called in question. Another indication of the predilections of the Marie is found in the fact that the officer who stands next after the chief in the tribal hierarchy enjoys the distinguished title of "Highway Robber." In recent years the Marie have been kept within bounds by the strong arm of the British Raj, and it would appear that their recent outbreak may be accounted for by the foolishly mistaken belief on their part that a decline had taken place in our military power. They have already paid, nearly for their folly, but the incident is a moral for those who are wont to forget the part played by British rule in maintaining peace and security in India.

THE TOMBOLA.

HOLDERS OF SPILL NUMBERS are requested to claim their prizes at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. to the 30th April, at Noon, after which all unclaimed prizes will be disposed of by Public Auction for the benefit of War Charities.

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THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

2.15.—Second Performance of "The Witness for the Defence."

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, April 27.
9.15.—Third Performance of "The Witness for the Defence."

MONDAY, April 29.
Noon.—Sale of Kowloon leasehold properties by Messrs Hughes and Hough.

MONDAY, May 5.
Noon.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Ice Company.

TUESDAY, May 14.
3 p.m.—Sale by auction of "Tusculum" Barker Road by Mr. Geo. F. Lammer.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.25 inches, against an average of 10.48 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th April—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

Temperature.

Hongkong, April 24, 1918.

Barometer—9 a.m. 29.96
Do 1 p.m. 29.89
Do 4 p.m. 29.85

Thermometer—9 a.m. 76
Do 1 p.m. 76
Do 4 p.m. 76

Do (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 72
Do (Wet bulb) 1 p.m. 73
Do (Wet bulb) 4 p.m. 73

Do Maximum 76
Do Minimum (over night) 72

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th—71
Highest open air temperature on the 24th—77
T. F. CLAYTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory April 25, 1918.

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WEATHER REPORT.

April 25d. 1918. 7m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at stations north of Amoy and increased slightly elsewhere; it remains relatively high over South China. The anticyclone has moved eastward to Japan and a depression is indicated to the N.W. of Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.25 inches, against an average of 10.48 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th April—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN APRIL.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of April, 1918.

Date. Ends. Begins.

April 25th, 5.45 a.m. 6.57 p.m.

26th, 5.44 " 6.58 "

27th, 5.43 " 6.59 "

28th, 5.42 " 6.59 "

29th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

30th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

1st, 5.41 " 6.59 "

2nd, 5.41 " 6.59 "

3rd, 5.41 " 6.59 "

4th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

5th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

6th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

7th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

8th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

9th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

10th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

11th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

12th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

13th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

14th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

15th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

16th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

17th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

18th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

19th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

20th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

21st, 5.41 " 6.59 "

22nd, 5.41 " 6.59 "

23rd, 5.41 " 6.59 "

24th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

25th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

26th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

27th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

28th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

29th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

30th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

1st, 5.41 " 6.59 "

2nd, 5.41 " 6.59 "

3rd, 5.41 " 6.59 "

4th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

5th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

6th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

7th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

8th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

9th, 5.41 " 6.59 "

10th, 5.41 " 6.59 "